



IPA系統生物學分析軟

體暨資料庫教育訓練

IPA以數據演算及人工閱讀的資料庫文獻 提供您快速的在數千萬筆的研究分析資料中, 找到最關鍵的生物途徑與分子間調控關係。



Ingenuity **Pathway** Analysis 🔭

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GGA is part of the BIONET Group (訊聯生物科技)

CEO: Christopher Tsai, Ph.D. 蔡政憲 博士

Established: Nov. 2008

Main Product & Service Areas:

- Genetic Testing & Molecular Diagnosis
- Scientific Informatics & Bio IT

IPO Date: September 17, 2012

Stock Ticker: 4160 (Taiwan OTC)



Molecular Science Center in GGA





奈米與

材料科學

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安裝與調校

系統確效(CSV)



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IPA orthologous:

Arabidopsis thaliana Bos taurus (bovine)

Caenorhabditis elegans

Gallus gallus (chicken)

Pan troglodytes (chimpanzee)

Danio rerio (zebrafish)

Canis lupus familiaris (canine)

Drosophila melanogaster

Macaca mulatta (Rhesus Monkey)

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Schizosaccharomyces pombe

IPA supported platform:

Gene expression:

qPCR analysis Microarray RNA-Seq (NGS) microRNA

Proteomics

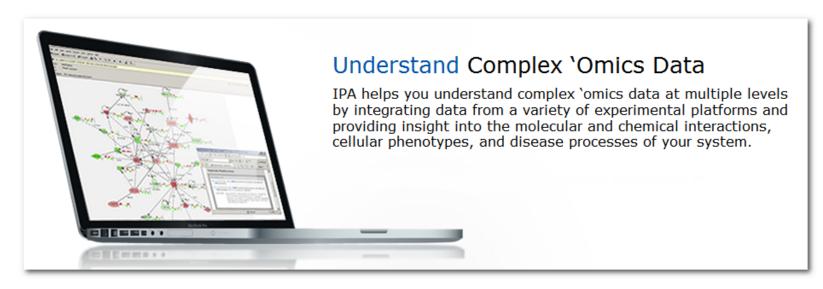
mRNA

PhosphoProteomics^{New}

metabolomics

IPA application:

- Biomarker finding
- Toxicity Functions
- Diseases regulation





Supported Identifiers for Data Upload



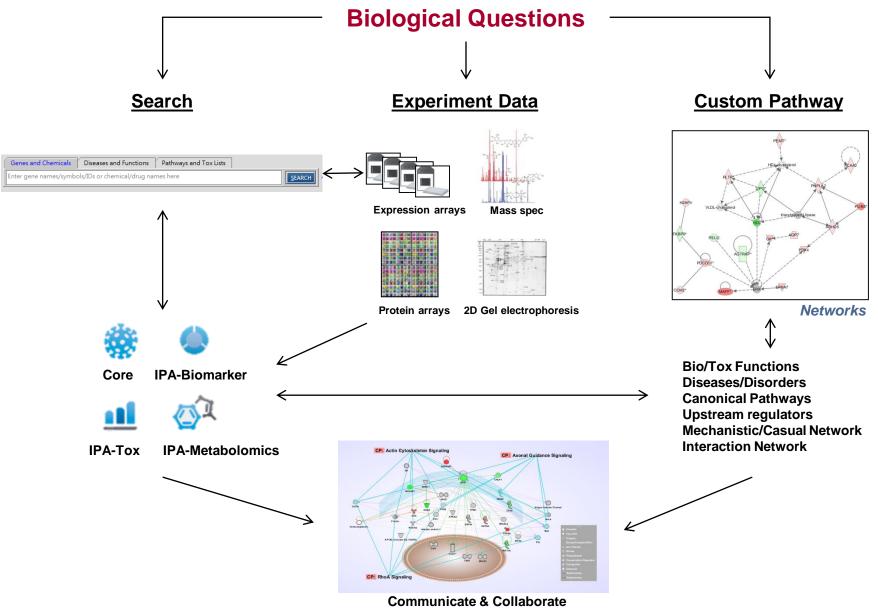
Get more complete mapping during dataset upload!

Vendor IDs	Gene	Protein	Transcript	microRNA	SNP	Chemical
Affymetrix (na36)	Entrez Gene (2020/10)	GenPept	Ensembl (101)	miRBase (mature)	Affy SNP IDs	CAS Registry Number
Agilent	GenBank (239)	International Protein Index (IPI)	RefSeq (human, mouse)	miRBase (stemloop)	dbSNP	HMDB
Life Tech (ABI)	Symbol-human (HUGO/ HGNC, EG)	UniProt/ Swiss-Prot Accession (2020_03)	UCSC (hg18)			KEGG
Codelink	Symbol- mouse (EG)		UCSC (hg19)			PubChem CID
Illumina	Symbol- rat (EG)		UCSC (hg38)			
Ingenuity	GI Number					
	UniGene					



Entry Points in IPA



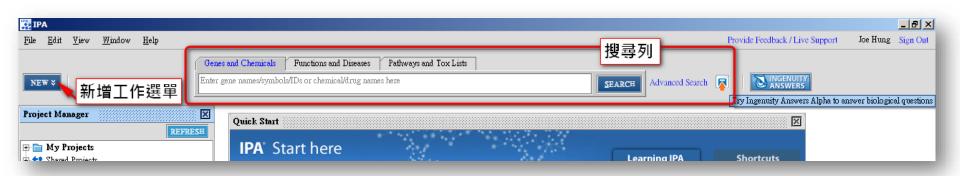








- Genes and chemicals
- Diseases and Functions
- Pathways and tox lists
- Advanced search: Limiting results to a molecule type, family or subcellular location

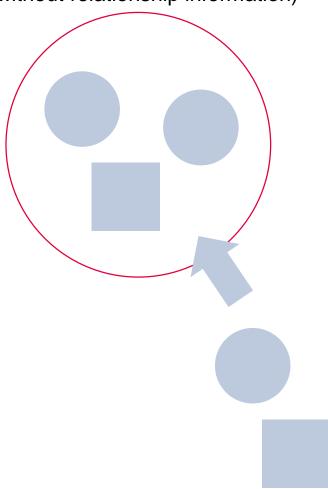




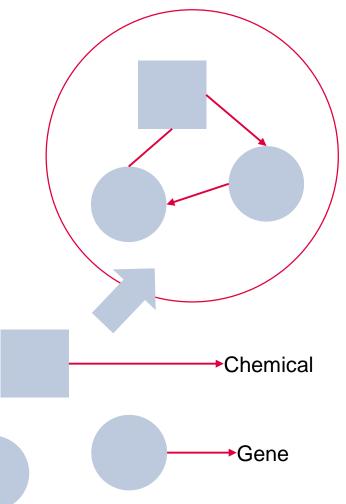
Scales for Gene/Chemical, Disease, Pathway



Set of Genes and Chemicals associated with Disease/Function (without relationship information)



Set of Genes and Chemicals associated with Disease/Function (with relationship information)

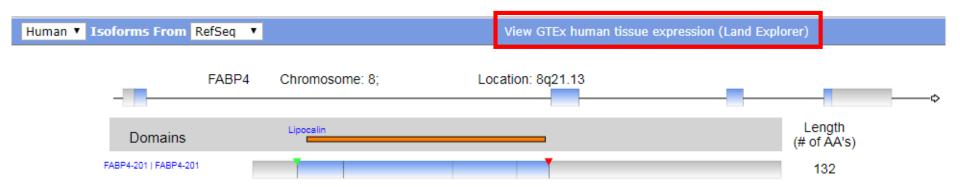








 Explore sample-level human tissue expression through OmicSoft Land Explorer



Now you can examine detailed expression patterns across human tissues directly from IPA's Isoform Views. IPA now offers access to a lite version of OmicSoft Land Explorer. With this new feature, you can provide interactive plots of gene expression in 51 different human tissues from the GTEx project, for both gene level and individual splice variants. You can filter the view for a particular tissue, or filter on metadata, such as tissue donor age or gender. You can also download the detailed sample-level expression data for the gene.







Finding:6.6 million

- A single piece of evidence from a literature source or database in the Ingenuity Knowledge Base
- Includes context of the fact such as experiment type, species, tissue/cell location, etc.

Canonical Pathway (Signaling and Metabolic)

- Are generated prior to data input, based on the literature
- Do NOT change upon data input
- Do have directionality



Basic Module and Advanced module on IPA



Basic Module

- Gene and Chem View
- Isoform View
- Disease View
- Canonical Pathway
- BioProfiler
- Upload Dataset
- Molecule Activity Predictor (MAP)
- Tox Lists and Tox Functions
- Interactive Disease and Functions Nodes
- Biomarker filter
- Path Designer

Advanced Analytics (AA)

- Causal Network Analysis
- Upstream regulator Analysis
- Downstream Effects Analysis
- Regulator Effects
- Network Analysis
- Mechanistic Network
- Activity Plot
- Graphic Summary
- Analysis Match
- MicroRNA Target Filter
- Relationship Export
- IsoProfiler
- Comparison Analysis
- PhosphoProteomics Analysis

https://www.qiagenbioinformatics.com/products/features/

https://www.qiagenbioinformatics.com/files/flyers/IPA Advanced Analytics WEB.pdf





Live Demo







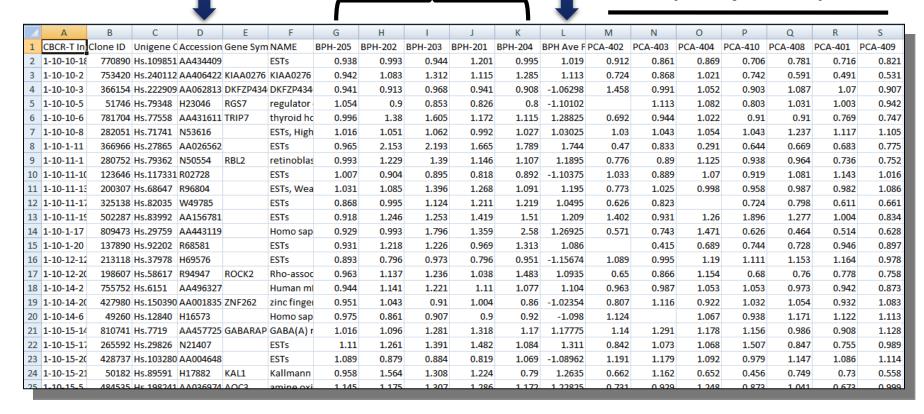
必須有一欄放入ID



Replicates

Average

Other observations (Comparison)









- 重複性實驗的數值平均、p-vlaue或fold-change等統計計算,要先在 IPA分析之前完成。
- 將實驗資料用 Excel 表格檔案儲存,檔案裡面只能有一個Sheet存在。
 - □ Excel Sheet當中必須要有一欄是列出分子的ID (如Gene Symbol, Refseq number, Uniprot number, HMDB等常用命名皆支援)
 - 每個Excel Sheet 最多可以放入 20個 observations (即20個實驗變因的資料欄的意思)
 - 每個Observation可以有3個不同的表現值種類 (ex. p-Value, fold-change等)
 - 表格欄位最上方只能有一個Head row (首行)
 - □ 資料上傳到IPA後,可以在cut-off 值欄位進行設定,讓使用者決定門檻來決定表現顯 著有差異的生物分子。意味著原始實驗資料中有些分子的數值不夠顯著,可以用cutoff值作為門檻排除於分析運算中。那些通過cut-off值的分子們在IPA中稱之為 Analysis-Ready Molecules •

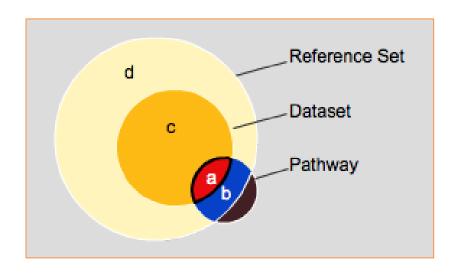


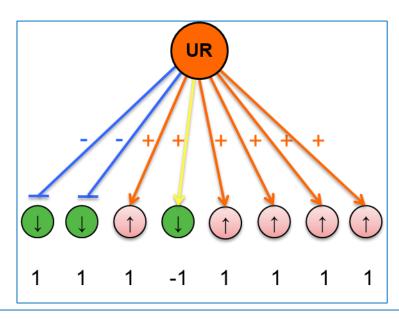
Statistical Analysis Used in IPA



P-value of overlap

- Null hypothesis: No overlap between molecule from dataset and disease/function/upstream regulator/pathway.
- Calculate using the right-tailed Fisher's Exact Test
- Significant p-value ≤ 0.05





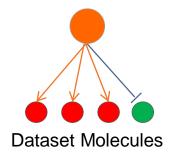
Z-score

- Predicts Activation or Inhibition
- Correlation between what is known (IPA Knowledge Base) and your expression data

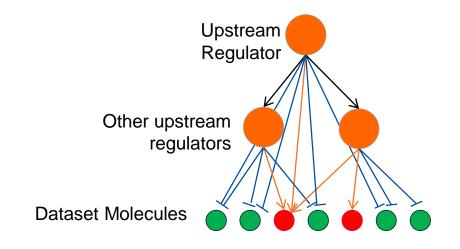




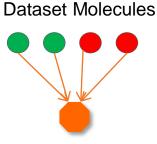
Upstream Analysis



Mechanistic Network of Upstream Regulators

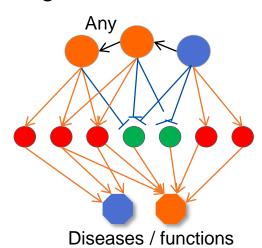


Function Analysis

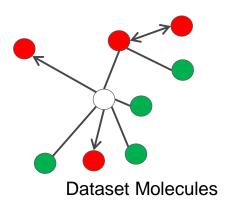


Diseases / functions

Regulator Effect Network



Interaction Network







Summary: 將顯示前五名各頁籤之分析結果

Graphical Summary: 總和各生物主題之分析結果(路徑、上游調控、疾病)

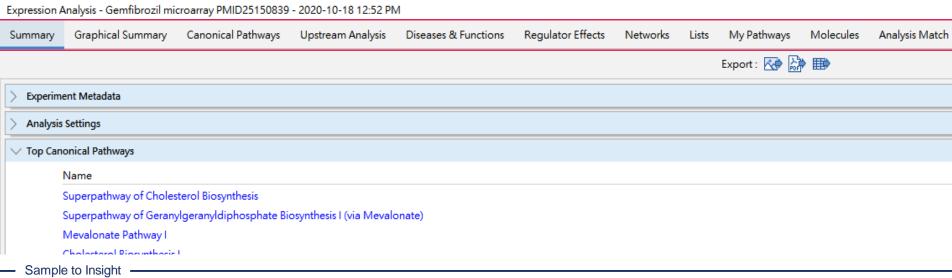
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Networks:呈現實驗資料中的分子間的網路關係。並且可以利用Build Tool與Overlay Tool進行延伸與知識的拓展,以上各分析結果都是用來解釋實驗觀察到的現象的重要依據。

Regulator effect:將上下游之調控路徑整合





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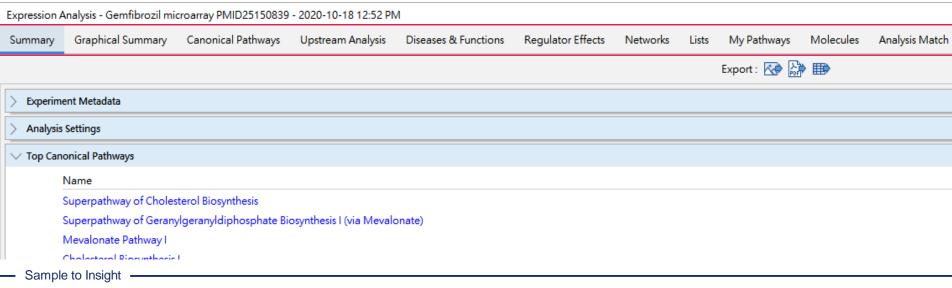
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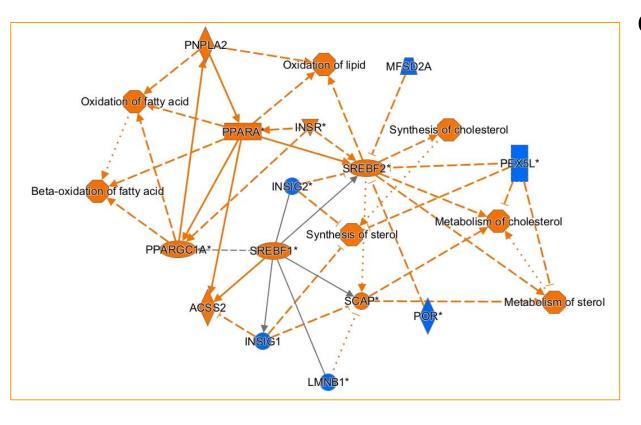
Graphical Summary



Graphical Summary結果:

將資料集最相關的生物主題以網路圖像呈現

(canonical pathways, upstream regulators, causal network master regulators, diseases, and biological functions)



Criteria for selection

- □ All entities: p-value < 0.05
- □ Diseases · Functions · Upstream regulators: z-score ≥ 2
- ☐ All molecules types (except chemicals)
- □ Activated nodesz-score ≥ 2
- □ Inhibited nodesz-score ≤ -2



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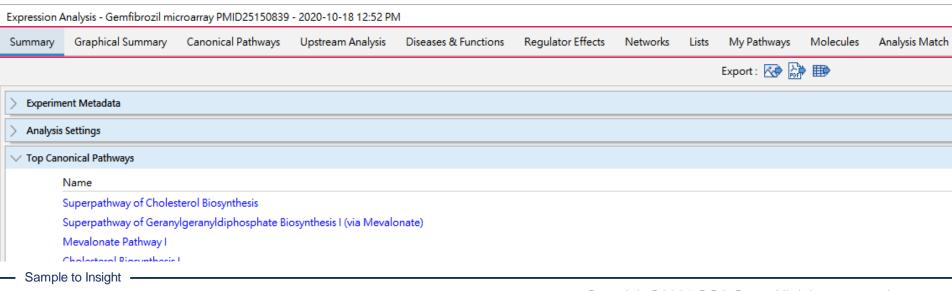
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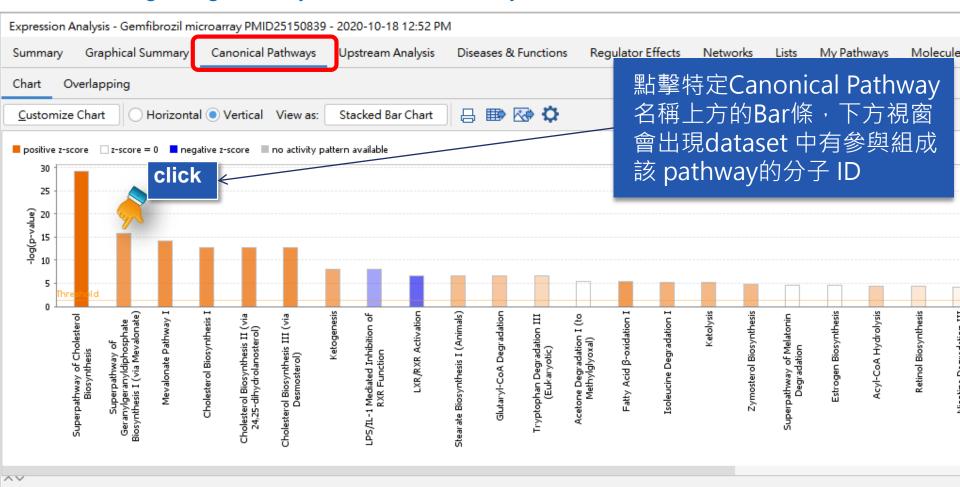


Canonical Pathway Analysis



Canonical Pathways結果標籤:

受影響的Signaling Pathway與Metabolic Pathway 依照顯著性用條狀圖排列



10 molecule(s) associated with Cholesterol Biosynthesis III (via Desmosterol) at Gemfibrozil microarray PMID25150839 - 2020-10-18 12:52 PM [Ratio: 10/13 (0.769)] [z-score: 3.16]





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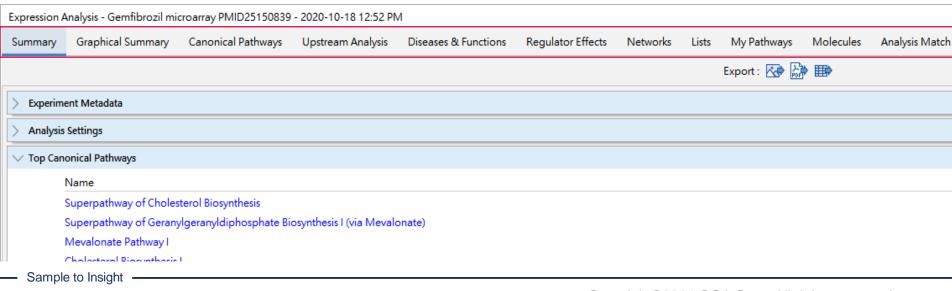
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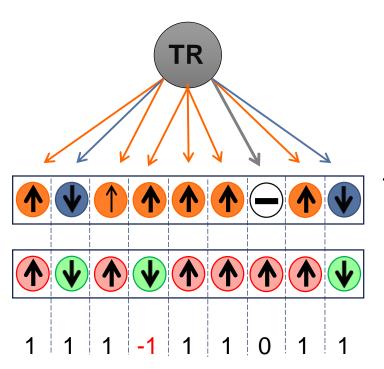




Upstream Analysis Activation z—score



Statistical measure of correlation between the transcription regulator (TR) and resulting gene expression



N = 8 genes

TR effect on downstream genes (Literature)

Differential gene expression (Uploaded Data)

z-score > 2 or < -2 is considered significant

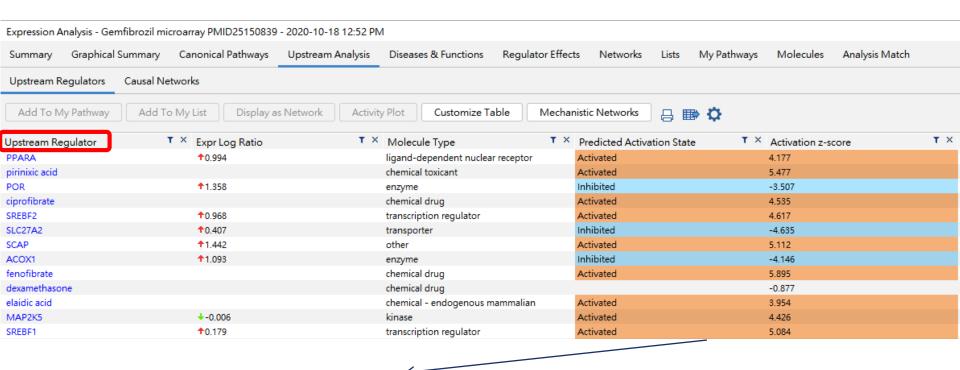
Actual z-score can be weighted by relationship types, relationship bias, data bias



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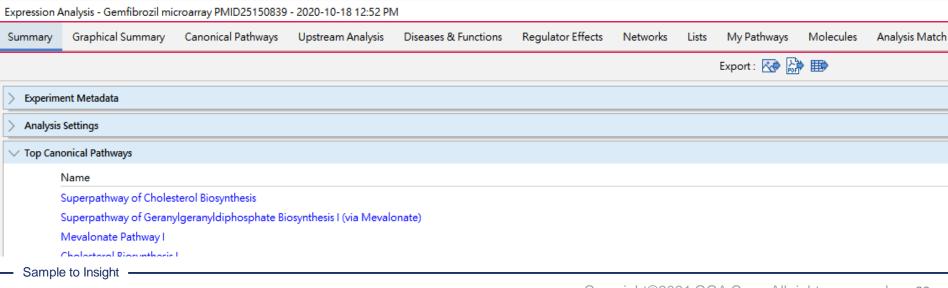
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Regulator effect:將上下游之調控路徑整合





Diseases and functions



Diseases and functions結果標籤:

了解實驗結果在各分析疾病調控上之結果







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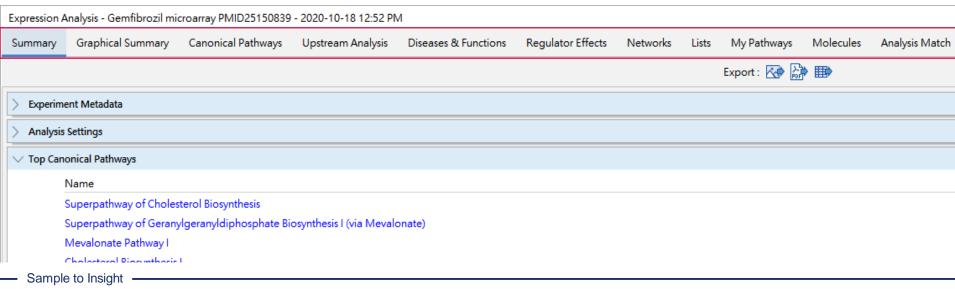
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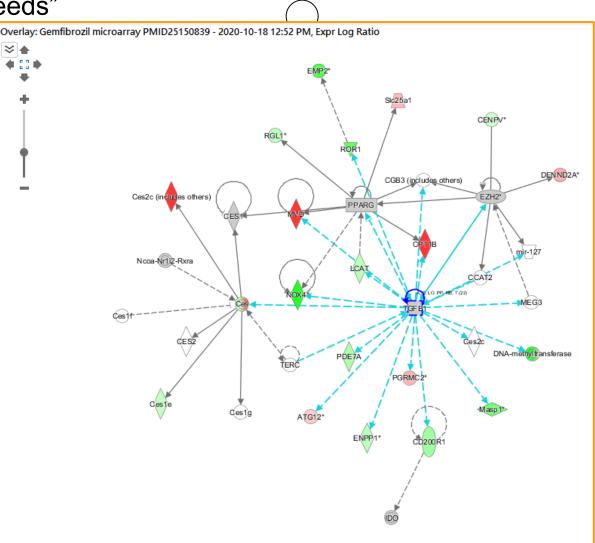




How Networks Are Generated



- Focus molecules are "seeds"
- 2. Focus molecules with the interactions to other focular are then connected toge network
- Non-focus molecules fro dataset are then added
- Molecules from the Inge Knowledge Base are ad
- 5. Resulting Networks are then sorted based on the







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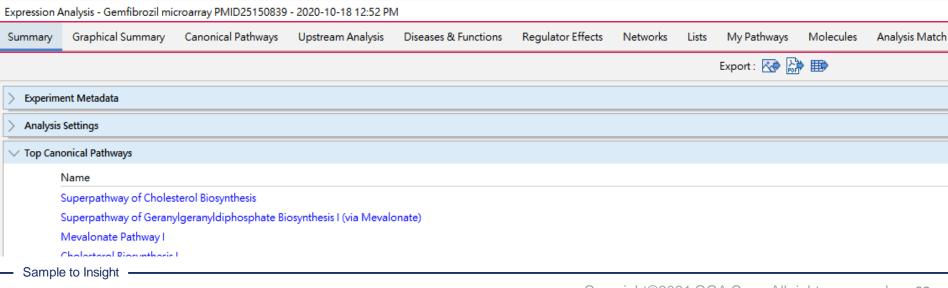
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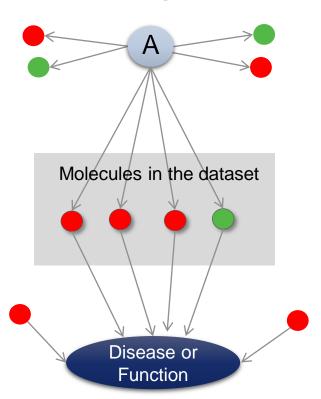


Concept of "Regulator Effects"



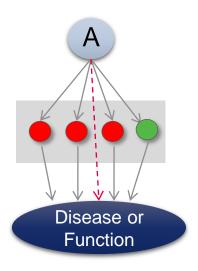
Hypotheses for how activated or inhibited upstream regulators cause downstream effects on biology

Upstream Regulators



Algorithm First iteration

Simplest Regulator Effects result



Displays a relationship between the regulator and disease/function if it exists

Downstream Effects Analysis

Causally consistent networks score higher
The algorithm runs iteratively to merge additional regulators with diseases and functions





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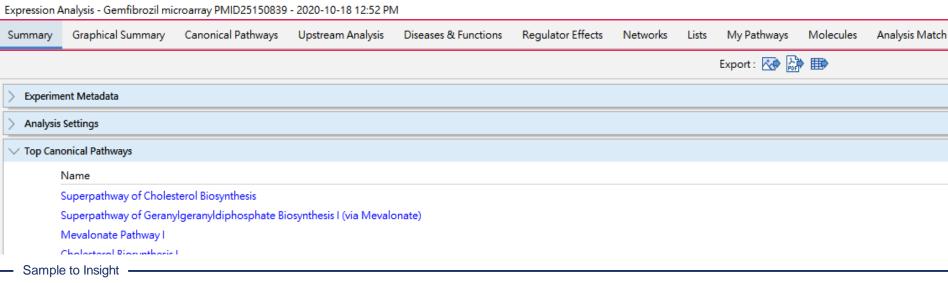
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Regulator effect:將上下游之調控路徑整合







Analysis Match enables you to automatically match your analysis against:

- All your own analysis
- Analyses of 8100+ expression datasets processed and curated from public sources by Omicsoft (QIAGEN)
- Build confidence in your analysis results
- Discover unexpected insights into mechanisms shared between studies

Gain insight from 'anti-matches'

	<u> </u>															
Ipstream Regulator TX Expr Fold Chang	ge T X Molecule Type T X	/ Predicted Activatio	Activation z-score	× p-value of overlap	X Target molecules in T						Upsteam Regulator 15-decay-delta-12,14	* × Expr fold Change	Molecule Type chemical - endoce		Activation 2-	core
.5-deoxy-delta-12,14 -PGJ	chemical - endogenous no	Activated	2.461	9.82E-04	+BECN1, +CASP3,all 44						doxifluidine		dremical drug	Activated	2.758	
oxifluridine	chemical drug	Activated	2.758	1.97E-03	↑CCNG1,↑CDKN1A,ell 8						propythioureal protect and		chemical drug chemical toxicant	Activated	2.000	
											transfels and		dwnied - endoce	erox ne Advoted	0.219	
propylthiouracil	chemical drug	Activated	2.000	2.56E-11	↑ABCA3, ↑ABCC3,all 45					Upsteam Regulator 15-decov-delta-12.14		Molecule Type chemical - endogenous		etio Activation z-score	9 SCE-04	_
pirinixic acid	chemical toxicant	Activated	4.085	2.61E-37	↑ABCC3, ↑ABCG2,all 177					doxfluidne	w.	chemical drug	Activated	2758	1.57E-03	
aurocholic acid	chemical - endogenous ma.	Activated	2.219	8.92E-02	+APOA1,+CYP27A1,all 6					propythiouracil printick acid		chemical drug chemical truicant	Activated Activated	2000	2.56E-11 2.61E-17	
meldonium	chemical drug	Activated	2.000	2.28E-02	+ACOX1, +CD36,+all 4		_			taurocholic acid		chemical - endogenous		2219	8.50E-02	
dexamethasone	chemical drug	Activated	3.353	2.18E-25	*ABCB1, *ABCC3,all 421			guletor * × Exprilatel Ch eta-12,14 -PG/	ange ** Molecule Type chemical - endogenou	* Activation Activation Activation Activation Activated 2.461	n z-score * p-value o 9 825-04		nolecules in * 1 E. #CAGP3all 44	2000 3.353	2.28E-02 2.38E-25	
			2.200	5.82E-02			do:/furidire pros/thiou		chemical drug chemical drug	Activated 2.758 Activated 2.000	1.97E-05 2.56E-11		0, #CD076A, al 8 3. #48CC3 al 4 5	2,000	5.82E-02 2.59E-02	
ituximab	biologic drug	Activated			+CDKN1A, +FAS, +all 6		progytnou piriok acid		chemical toxicant	Activated A.085	2.606-17	*A800	1, \$48002, all 177	2.449	4.55E-02	
ulipristal acetate	chemical drug	Activated	2.000	2.59E-02	◆GPR182, ◆KDR, ◆all 5		functiols: Molecule Type	* A Predicted Scripet	chemical - endogenou		8.905-02		LL + C1727A1, al 6	2.236	1.546-01	
Ncoa-Nr1i3-Rxra	complex	Activated	2.449	4.55E-02	◆ABCC3, ◆CYP2B6,*all 6	Upsteam Regulator ** X Ex 15-decay-delta-12,14-PG/	Exprioid Change			value of overlap * Target molecule IZE-04 +9ECNS, +CAS	2 29E-02 2 all 44 2 21E-25		CL *CD36.*	2405	3.08E-03 1.69E-04	
Ncoa-Nr1i2-Rvra	complex	Activated	2.236	1.54E-01	↑ABCB1, ↑ABCC3, ↑all 5	douthridae prouthioured	demical drug demical drug	Activated Activated		778-08			CA +FAS, 4	2.630 2.190	1.16E-02 1.54E-01	
PXR ligand-PXR-Retinoic ac	complex	Activated	2.011	5.08E-03	+ABCB1, +ABCC3,:all 13	piritoic acid	chemical toxicant	Activated	4.085	NE-97 *ABCC1, *ABCC	4,556-02	*A800	3, *CY7285; al 6	2.296	278E-01	
						taurocholic acid	chemical - endogeno chemical chus	a ne. Activited		0E-02 *APOAL *CHE 0E-02 *ACOID *CDI			1, *ABCC3,*	2000	5.786-01	
Nr1h	group	Activated	2.405	1.69E-04	+ABCG5, +ABCG8,all 41	desamethacore	denical duo	Activited		INE-25 #ABCEL, #ABC			5 448058	2000 2730	1.07E-02 9.64E-06	
CAR ligand-CAR-Retinoic ad	complex	Activated	2.630	3.16E-02	◆ABCC3, ◆CYP286,*all 7	ituinsb	biologic drug	Activated	2.200 5	10E-02	4al 6 1100-02	*A800	1, 90(7281)	2.200	1.286-01	
salinosporamide A	chemical drug	Activated	2.190	1.54E-01	+CCND1, +CFLAR, hall 5	uliprinal acetate Noce-Nrtil-Fore	demical drug complex	Activated Activated		96-62 +GR112, +KD 96-62 +A8CG, +CVC			DL #CRARA	2786	1.316-05	
RNASEL	enzyme	Activated	2.236	2.78E-01	+CDH1, +CDKN1A,all 6	Neos-NrS2-Fons	оэтріен	Activated	2.296	ME-ES TARCES, TARCES	5.78E-01	*EGR1	+98899, 4			
						PXX ligand-PXX-Retinoic ad Notin	complex	Activated		96-65 \$ABCES, \$ABCS 96-64 \$ABCGS, \$ABC			II, 4CEBPA P			
FRIM37	enzyme	Activated	2.000	5.78E-01	↓ EGR1, ↓ PARP9, ↓ all 4	CAR Sgand CAR Retinoic as	complex	Activited	2.600	\$66-60	1286-01		AL TAPOCE			
THOC5	other	Activated	2.000	1.07E-02	+APOA1, +CEBPA, 1all 5	salnosporamide A	dremical drug	Activated		#E-01 #CONDS, #CFU RE-01 #CDHS, #CDH		*ACAC	M, *ACLY;			
PNPLA2 +-2.000	enzyme	Activated	2.730	9.64E-06	↑ACADL, ↑ACADM,all 17	1904SEL 1904ST	eszyme	Activated Activated	2,000 5	78E-01 +COR1, +PARP	4al.4					
CREB3L3	transcription regulator	Activated	2.200	1.28E-01	+APOA4, +APOC2,all 5	THOCS PNRA2 4	+2 200 enzyme	Activated Activated		07E-02 #APOA1, #CEB 54E-06 #ACADL #ACAD						
GF21	growth factor	Activated	2.786	1.33E-05	↑ACADM, ↑ACLY,all 19	CR893.3	transcription regulator	Activated	2.200	96-01 *APOA4, *APO	2165					
OF21	growin factor	Activated	2.700	1.335-03	THICHOM, FACET,	RGF21	growth fector	Activated	2.786	10E-05 *ACACAI, *AC	(all 19					



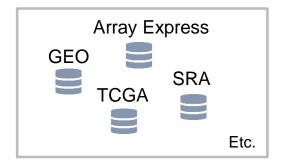


Live Demo Analysis Match



Unprecedented discovery, together





Curation, Processing, & QA

Journal articles

COSMIC

OMIM

MGD

Etc.

Curated

Curation & QA

Datasets integrated into OmicSoft Lands



OncoLand DiseaseLand

8100+ Expression comparison datasets



PATHWAY ANALYSIS



- Biological analyses of each dataset
- Compare your analysis to all OmicSoft analyses

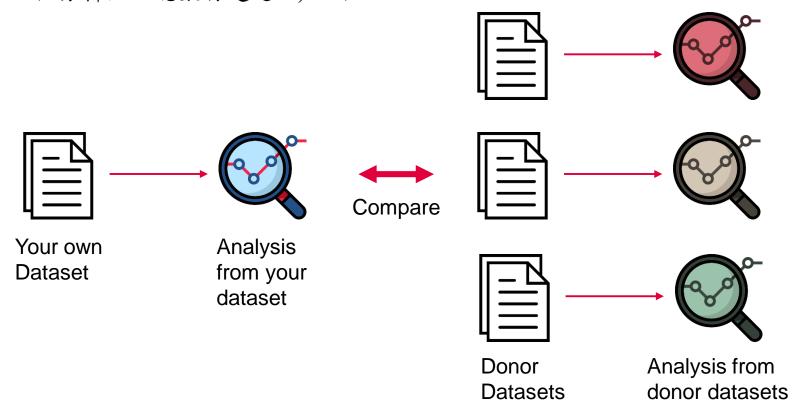






截至今日,本次更新增加了19,000組分析完成的數據至Analysis Match分析功能中,您可 以在Analysis Match分析模組當中,比較您的實驗資料與外部資料庫如TCGA、LINCS等, 在不同的癌症類型,疾病類型與實驗組中分析其相似及相異關係度。

並自LINCS (NIH Library of Integrated Network-Based Cellular Signatures) 再添加大 約28,000個分析組,總數將超過73,000個









截至今日,本次更新增加了19,000組分析完成的數據至Analysis Match分析功能中,您可 以在Analysis Match分析模組當中,比較您的實驗資料與外部資料庫如TCGA、LINCS等, 在不同的癌症類型,疾病類型與實驗組中分析其相似及相異關係度。

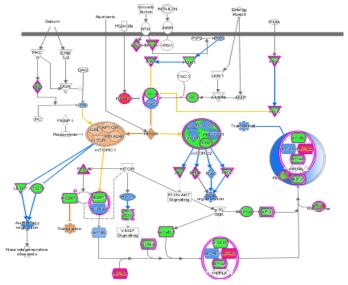
並自DiseaseLand & OncoLand再添加大約6,900個分析組,總數將超過80,000個!



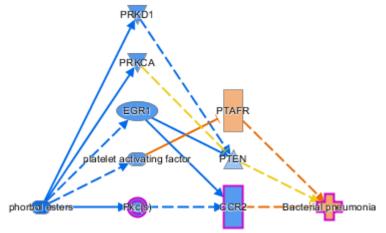




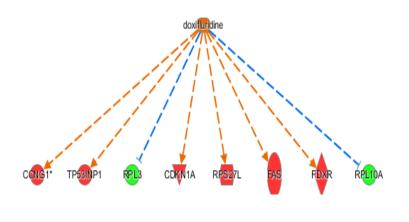
Canonical pathways (CP)



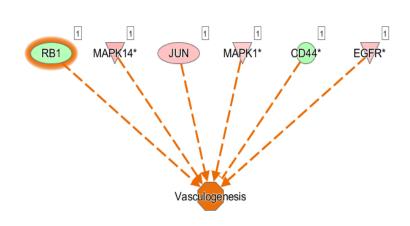
Causal networks (CN 'master' regulator)



Upstream regulators (UR)



Disease and functions (DE)







>73,000 OmicSoft Analyses available in Analysis Match and Activity Plot

Land	Repository	Datasets Q2 2020	Datasets Q3 2020	Increase
DiseaseLand	HumanDisease	13,289	15,146	1857
	MouseDisease	10,867	12,698	1831
	RatDisease	846	3948	3102
	LINCS	28,234	28,234	
OncoLand	OncoGEO	5533	6364	831
	OncoMouse	501	501	
	TCGA	4789	4789	
	MetastaticCancer	81	81	
	Hematology	1387	1512	125
	Pediatrics	444	444	

OmicSoft analysis content in Analysis Match and Activity Plot. More than 7,700 new analyses have been added in this release.



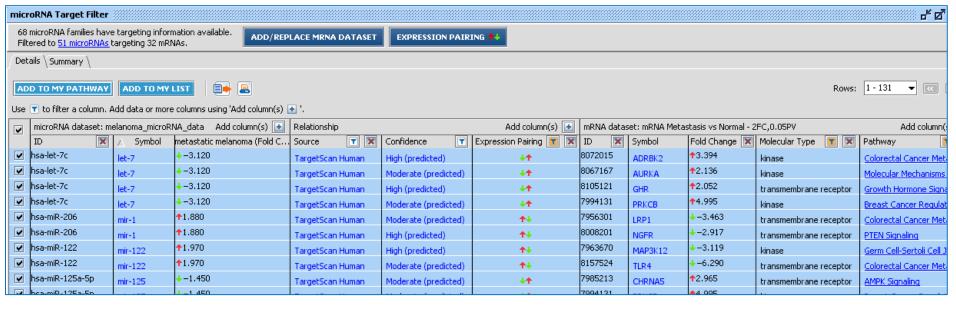


Live Demo microRNA target filter



Filter Datasets for Biomarkers or miRNA Targets







Use Pathway tools to build hypothesis for microRNA to mRNA target association







Human | miR-25/32/92/92ab/363/367

592 conserved targets, with a total of **764** conserved sites and **151** poorly conserved sites.

Table sorted by total context score

[Sort table by aggregate Pct]

Genes with only poorly conserved sites are not shown [View top predicted targets, irrespective of site conservation]

Target gene	Company		Con	served sit	es	P	Repre-			
	Gene name			7mer-m8	7mer-1A	total	8mer	7mer-m8	7mer-1A	sentative miRNA
CD69	CD69 molecule	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	hsa-miR-38
SLC12A5	solute carrier family 12, (potassium-chloride transporter) member 5	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	hsa-miR-25
FNIP1	folliculin interacting protein 1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	hsa-miR-38
ACTC1	actin, alpha, cardiac muscle 1	1	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	hsa-miR-32
MAN2A1	mannosidase, alpha, class 2A, member 1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	hsa-miR-38
FBXW7	F-box and WD repeat domain containing 7	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	hsa-miR-38
PTAR1	protein prenyltransferase alpha subunit repeat containing 1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	hsa-miR-38
RBM47	RNA binding motif protein 47	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	hsa-miR-38
IQWD1	IQ motif and WD repeats 1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	hsa-miR-38
PCDH11X	protocadherin 11 X-linked	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	hsa-miR-25
PCDH11Y	protocadherin 11 Y-linked	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	hsa-miR-25

(1 Target Scan search) x (each microRNA in your data set) = A LOT of targets

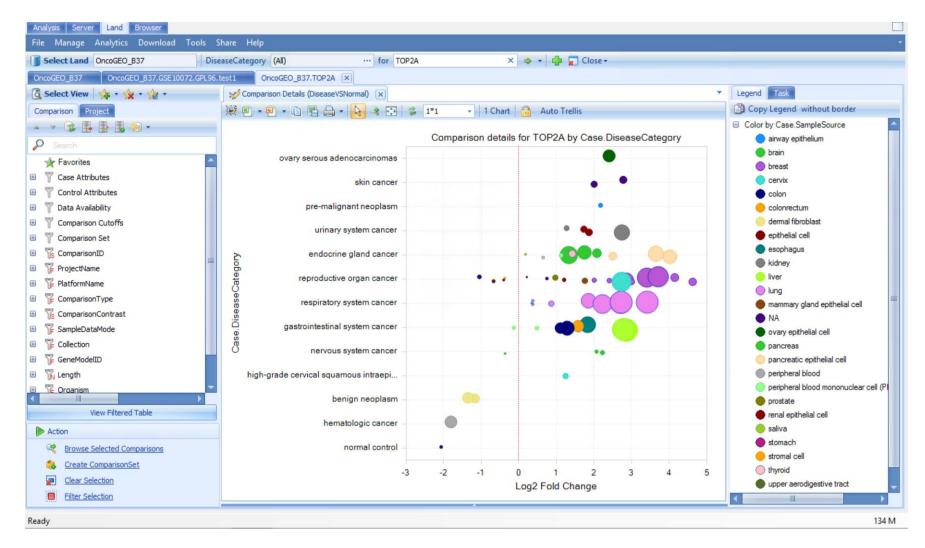
2006-2009 Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research

Questions: wibr-bioinformatics@wi.mit.edu



OmicSoft Array Suite provides detailed view of underlying data

Visualizing an individual gene across comparisons





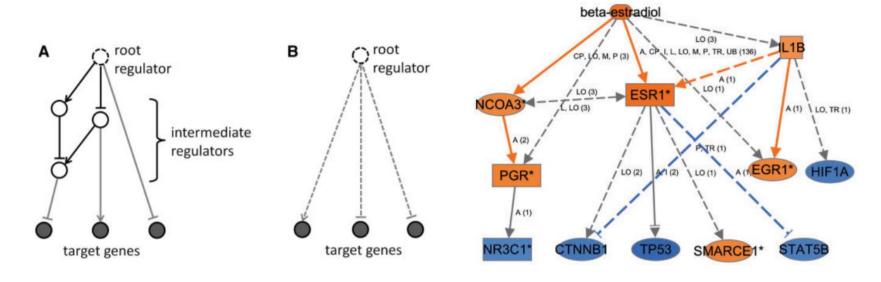


Live Demo Causal Network





The enhanced Causal Network Analysis (CNA) provides a comprehensive approach to identifying upstream molecules that control the expression of the genes in your datasets. You can now, in a single click, visualize the diseases and functions you are scoring against, understand the effect of the master regulator on that disease or function, and drill-down to the evidence supporting those relationships. In addition, increase the predictive power by allowing intervening molecules or functions, up to three steps or 'hops', to connect a hypothesis to the scoring criteria.



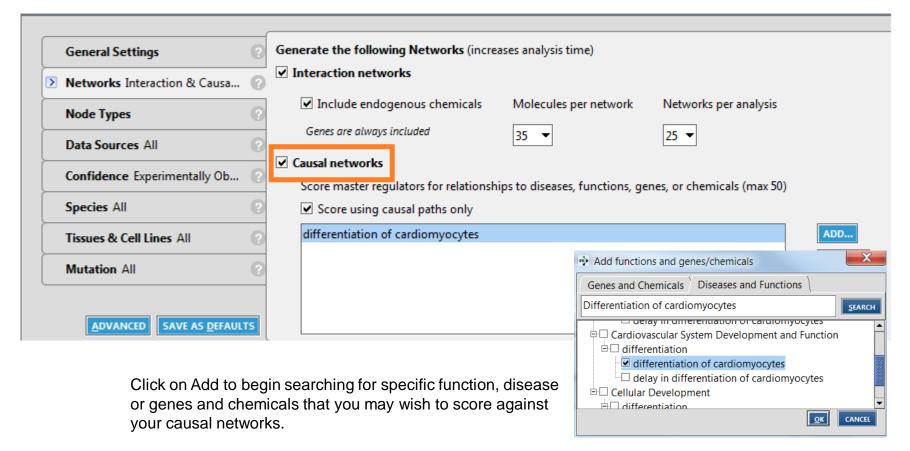
Causal analysis approaches in Ingenuity Pathway Analysis. 2014 *Bioinformatics*





How to Create Causal networks?

The option to build causal networks is available in IPA on the Create Analysis page. Select the check box for Causal network under General Settings > Networks to include Casual Analysis in your analysis results.





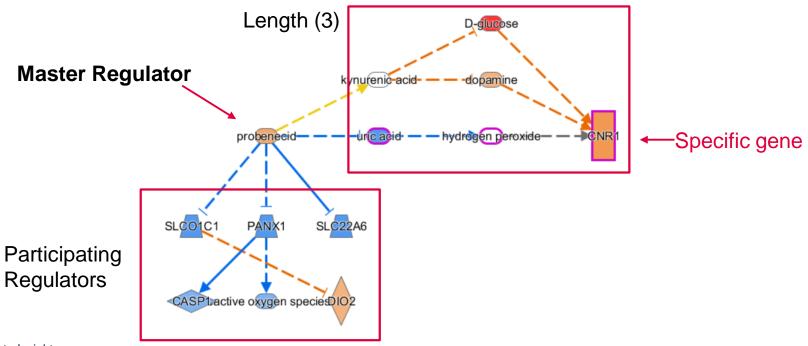


Result

Specific function, disease or genes and chemicals that you wish to score against your causal networks.

Master Regulator and Networks

	+ Add/Remove column(s)			CNR1		Insulin +		Relationships Between M 🛨								
Master	Expr 💌 🗷 Mol.	T X	Participating regulators	T X	Depth 💌 🗵	¬ Pre ×	Acti 🔻 🗷	p-va 💌 🗵	Length I 🗵	Path 🔻 🗵	Length I 🗵	Path 🔻 🗵	Length I 🗵	Path 🟋 🗵	Incr 🔻 🗷	Decr 💌 🗵
ICMT	enzyn	me	ICMT	all 1	1	Activated	2.000	1.31E-08	318	DU(3),	211	DU(1)	3 123	DD(2),		
G6PC	phosp	phatase	↑D-glucose, G6PC	all 2	2	Activated	2.000	9.99E-03	2112	DD(6),	3 151	DU(23),	111	DD(1)	GCall 9	7alpall 8
afatinib	chemi	nical drug	afatinib	all 1	1		-1.667	8.47E-16	211	DU(1)	213	DU(2),	213	IU(3)		
UCP2	transp	porter	UCP2	all 1	1		-1.633	6.82E-13	217	DD(4),	111	IU(1)	111	DD(1)	sirolall 1	PLIall 5
propylthioura	chemi	nical drug	propylthiouracil	all 1	1		-1.134	8.83E-13	211	IU(1)	213	DU(3)	211	IU(1)		
sirolimus	chemi	nical drug	sirolimus	all 1	1		-1.265	3.23E-09	212	DU(2)	111	IU(1)	111	IU(1)		
methimazole	chemi	nical drug	methimazole	all 1	1		-1.342	2.62E-08	212	DU(1),	211	DU(1)	212	DU(1),		
probenecid	chemi	nical drug	CASP1, DIO2, PANX1,	all 7	3		0.816	1.23E-06	3 15	DU(5)	3 177	DU(36),	317	DU(2),		
HTT	transc	cription	HTT	all 1	1		-0.447	2.05E-06	1 1	IU(1)	111	DU(1)	217	DD(2),		sirolall 2







Live Demo IsoProfiler

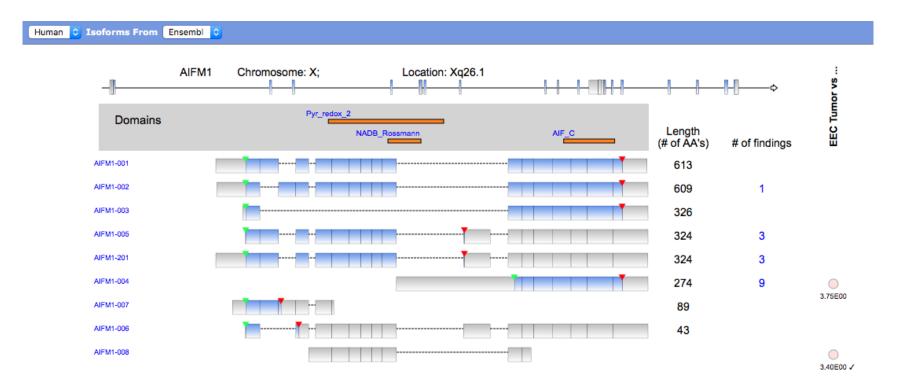




IsoProfiler displays and enables filtering on transcripts & isoforms in your RNA-seq dataset(s)

Your data must be mapped using **RefSeq**, **Ensembl**, or **UCSC** identifiers. You cannot use gene names or gene-level IDs to map your dataset for IsoProfiler, you must use **transcript** IDs.

Furthermore, for IsoProfiler your dataset must consist of a single source for your dataset-- i.e. only Ensembl, or only RefSeq. **You cannot mix sources**.



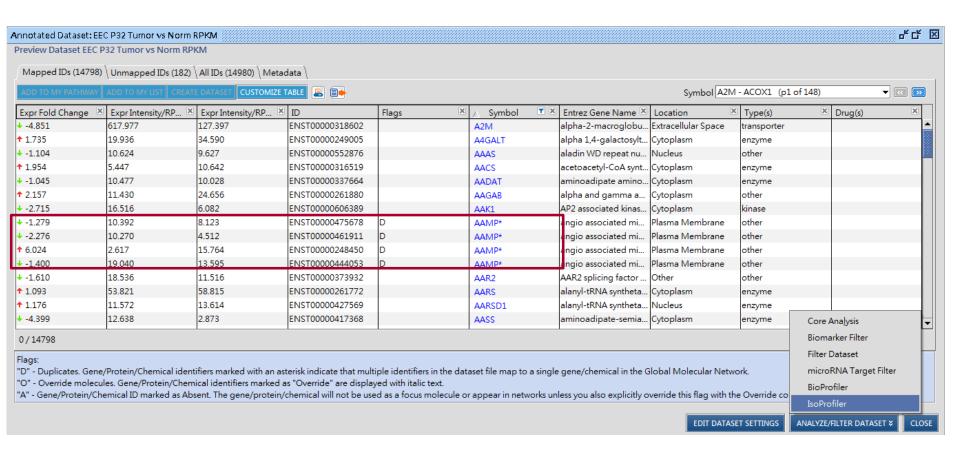
Ensembl ID with isoform viewer in IPA



Dataset Analysis with Isoprofiler



Without Isoprofiler Analysis, different treanscript ID with same gene name can only analysis with the one which has the max expression value.



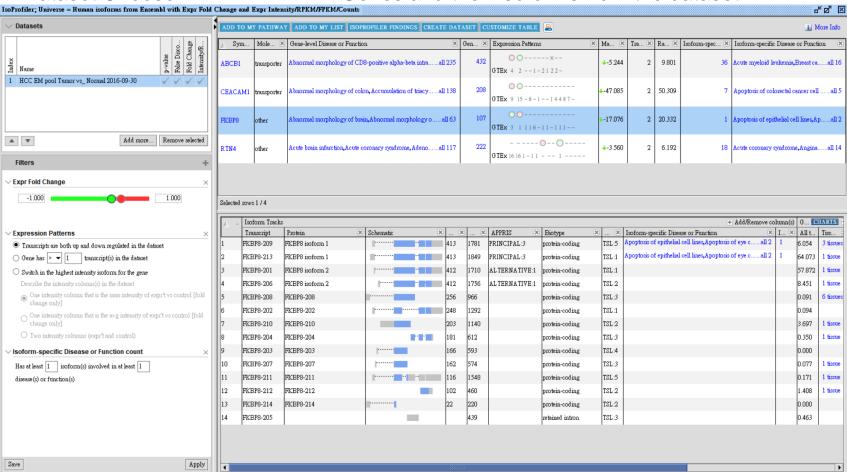






Once IsoProfiler launches, it will display results such as in this example

Dataset Chooser Genes and their isoforms from the dataset



Isoform filters

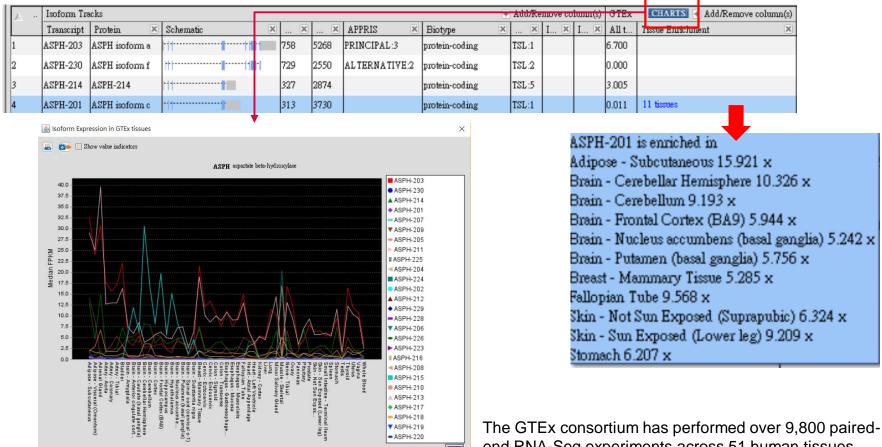
Isoform details on the selected gene



IsoProfiler with GTEx Tissue Expression



If your dataset is based on human expression data, additional functionality appears in IsoProfiler to help you explore tissue expression information from the GTEx consortium, which profiled **51 tissues** from multiple human tissue donors by RNA-seq.



end RNA-Seg experiments across 51 human tissues





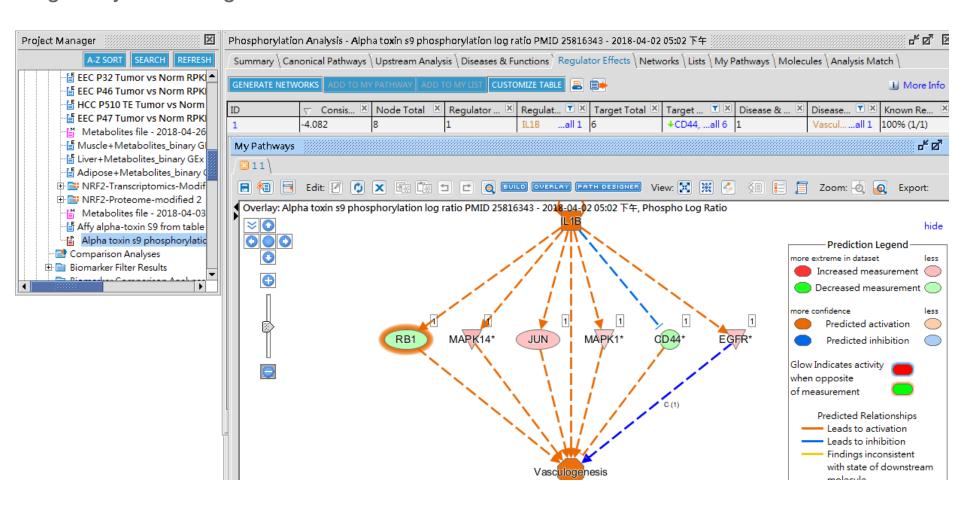
Live Demo PhosphoProteomics



PhosphoProteomics Analysis



Find out how to understand your Phosphoproteomics Analysis and about the multiple ways of relating the molecules in your dataset to the body of information in the Ingenuity Knowledge Base.



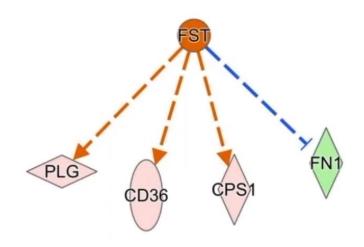






Gene expression data:

FST causes the up-or-down-regulation of target genes

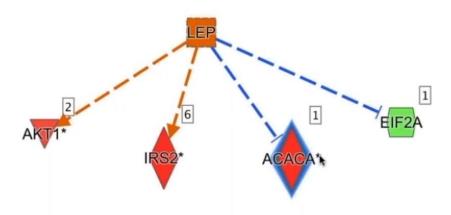


PLG, CD36, CPS1 are up-regulated by activated PST

FN1 is down-regulated by activated PST

Phosphorylation data:

LEP causes the up-or-down phosphorylation of target proteins



AKT1, IRS2 are activated by increased phosphorylation from activated LEP

EIF2A's activity is *inhibited* by *decreased* phosphorylation from activated LEP

ACACA has *increased* phosphorylation from activated LEP

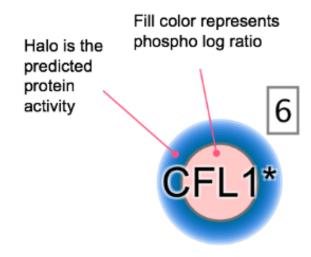
The blue halo indicates that phosphorylation cause inhibition of ACACA's activity



PhosphoProteomics Analysis



Halos indicate the protein's activity when it is *opposite* of the direction of phosphorylation



CFL1 has increased phosphorylation in dataset but prediction of decreased protein activity



GSK3B has decreased phosphorylation in dataset but prediction of increased protein activity

Find out how to understand your Phosphoproteomics Analysis and about the multiple ways of relating the molecules in your dataset to the body of information in the Ingenuity Knowledge Base.



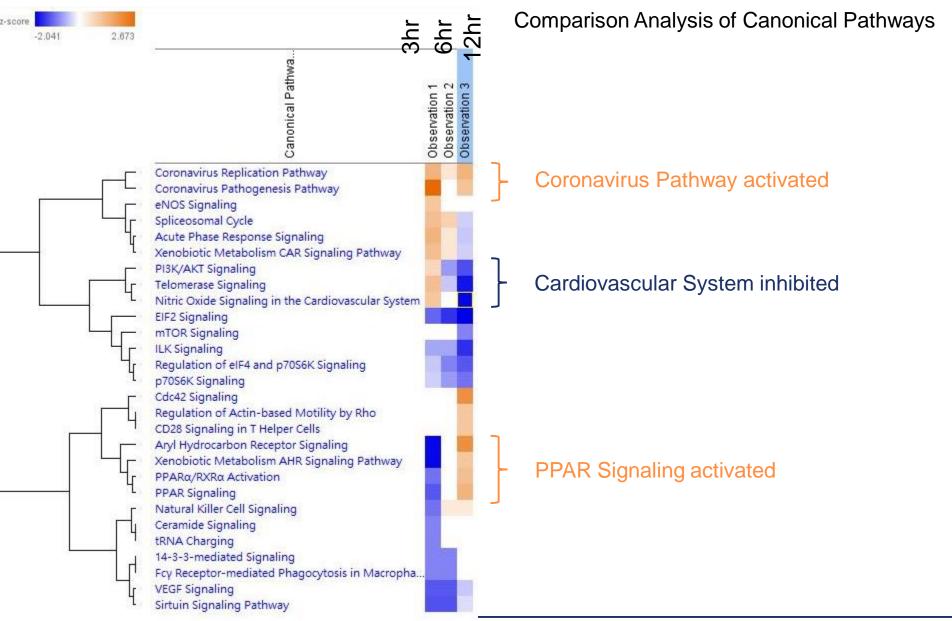


Live Demo Case Study







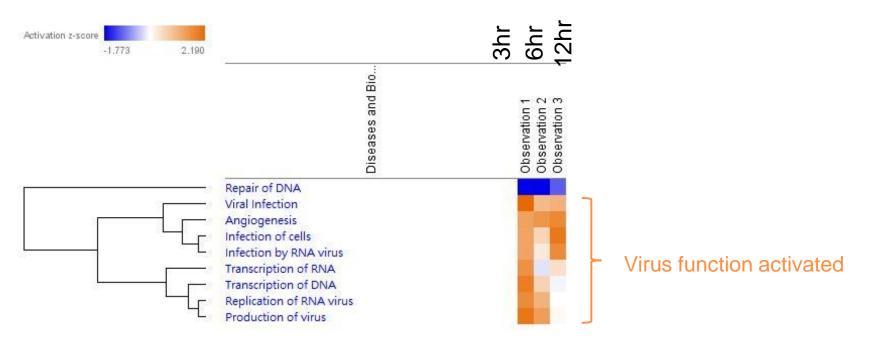




Case Study of ITRAq data



Comparison Analysis of Disease and Function | Z-score | > 1.5





Case Study of ITRAq data

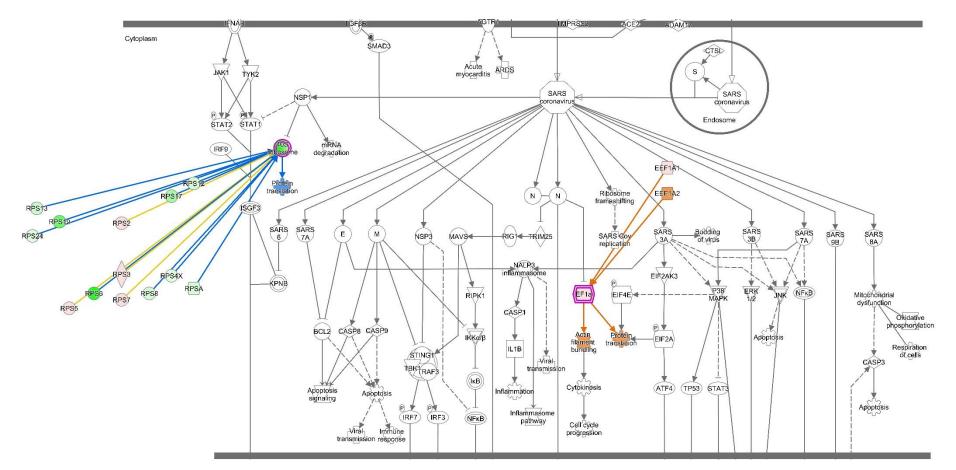


Coronavirus Pathogenesis Pathway

Z-score = 2.67

 $-\log P$ -value = 8.5

Molecules = 15



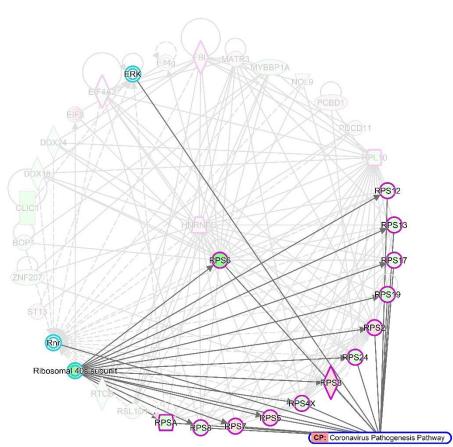


Case Study of ITRAq data



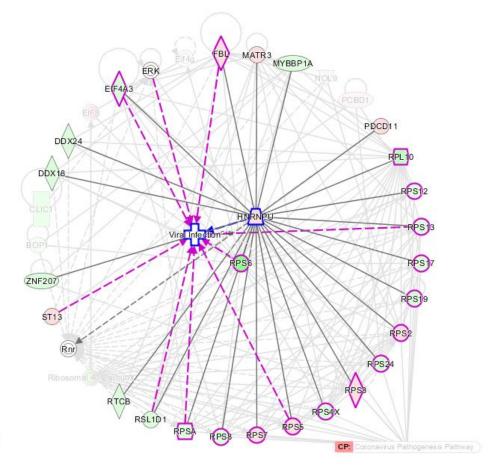
Key:

- 40s Ribosome
- Coronavirus Pathogenesis Pathway



Key:

- **HNRNPU**
- Viral Infection



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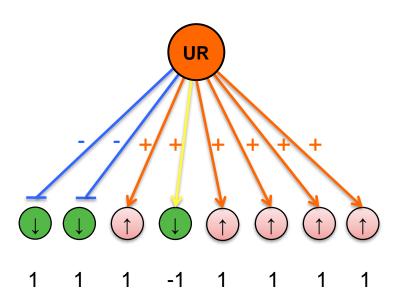


Q&A



Predicting upstream regulators of a dataset





← Every possible TF & Upstream Regulator in the

Ingenuity Knowledge Base is analyzed

- ← Literature-based effect TF/UR has on downstream genes
- ← Differential Gene Expression (Uploaded Data)
- ← Predicted activation state of TF/UR:
 - 1 = Consistent with activation of UR
 - -1 = Consistent with inhibition of UR

$$z = \frac{x}{\sigma_x} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{\sqrt{N}}$$
 = (7-1)/\sqrt{8} = 2.12 (=predicted activation)

- z-score is a statistical measure of the match between expected relationship direction and observed gene expression
- z-score > 2 or < -2 is considered significant

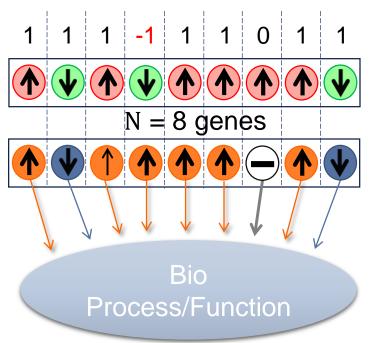
Note that the actual z-score is weighted by the underlying findings, the relationship bias, and dataset bias



Downstream Effect Activation z-score



Statistical measure of correlation between the relationship direction and resulting gene expression



Differential gene expression

(Uploaded Data)

Effect genes have on a process or function (Literature)

$$z = \frac{x}{\sigma_x} = \frac{\sum_i x_i}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{\sqrt{N}}$$

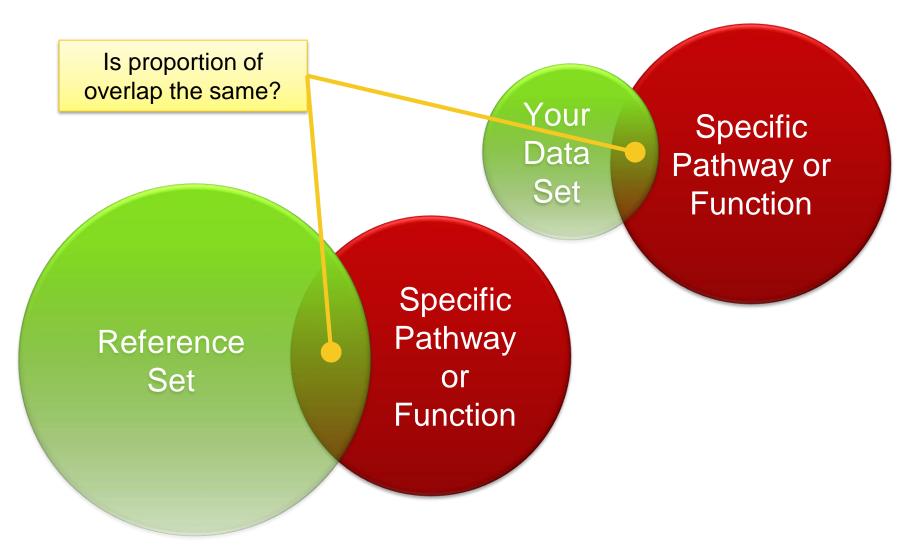
z-score > 2 or < -2 is considered significant

Actual z-score can be weighted by relationship types, relationship bias, data bias



Determining Significance of Your Data to IPA







Important note: Statistics in Biology



The Fisher's Exact Test

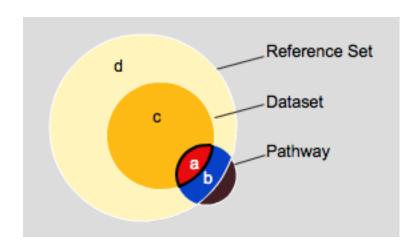
Given a list of differentially expressed genes in a dataset, what is the probability that the overlap with the set of genes on a particular pathway is by random chance?

The null hypothesis is that the association occurs purely by chance.

The Fisher's Exact Test is a way to test for significant associations

The test looks at the **number** of genes

- a. That match between pathway and dataset
- b. That are in pathway but did not match dataset
- c. That are in dataset but did not match pathway
- d. That were possible to assay in the experiment but are not in the pathway or dataset (this is usually called the "reference set" and is ~the set of all genes on the array platform)



The calculation returns a **p-value**:

From 0-1, where values <0.05 are generally considered significant)



Statistics in Biology: Fisher's Exact, continued

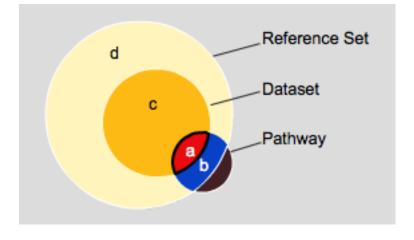


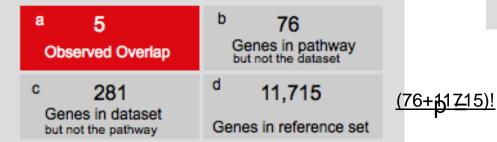
If you had this situation:

- Dataset (significantly differentially expressed) of 286 genes
- Pathway of 81 genes
- Where 5 of the dataset genes overlap those in the pathway
- And the platform measured about 12,000 genes

What is the significance of that overlap?

p-value =
$$\frac{(a+b)!(c+d)!(a+c)!(b+d)!}{(a+b+c+d)!a!b!c!d!}$$





(5+76)! (281+11715)! (5+281)!

(5+76+281+11715)! 5! 76! 281! 11715!

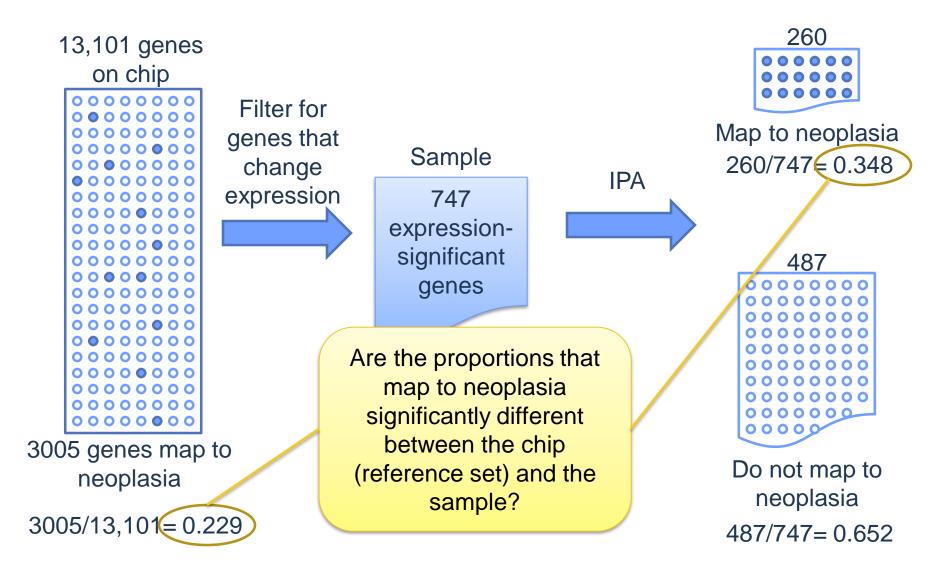
=0.043

Note: "!" is the factorial operator, where for example $3! = 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 6$













 For IPA, a 2x2 contingency table is created based on the total population, the sample, and how many genes map to the function/pathway. This table is used to calculate the Fisher's exact test.

	Neoplasia Not Neoplasia		
In Sample	k	n - k	n
Not in Sample	m - k	N + k - n - m	N - n
	m	N - m	N

m= Total that map to function/pathway

N= Total

k= Number that map to function/pathway in sample

n= Total sample



What Does the p-Value Mean?



- The smaller the p-value, the less likely an observed proportion of genes mapping to a function or pathway is a result of chance. We then infer that there is a biological effect.
 - A p-value of 0.05 indicates that you should expect to observe the gene proportion mapping to a function or pathway by chance in one out of 20 (5 out of 100) repeated experiments of the same size







- The Fisher's exact test is a statistical test, similar to the chi-square test, used for categorical data that result from classifying objects in two different ways
- It is used to examine the significance of the association (contingency) between the two kinds of classification
 - In IPA, the two categories are the uploaded dataset and a particular pathway or function
 - A Fisher's exact test is used instead of the chi-square test because the number of genes that map to a function or pathway can be less than five and would cause the chi-square test to be inaccurate



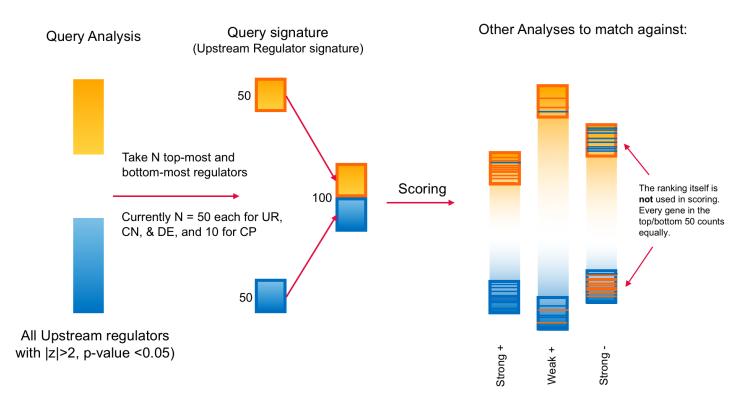
How Analysis Match z-score are calculated for your analysis



How signatures are created and compared

Canonical Pathways (up to 20 pathways)
Upstream Regulators (up to 100 regulators)
Causal Networks (up to 100 master regulators)
Diseases & Functions (up to 100 diseases or functions)

Example

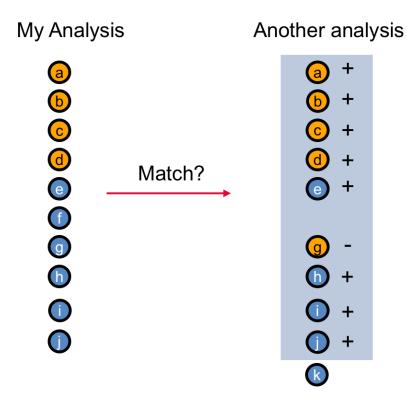




Analysis Match – explanation of z-score



How signatures are created and compared



Query Scoring against
Upstream Regulator Upstream Regulator
signature signature from
another analysis

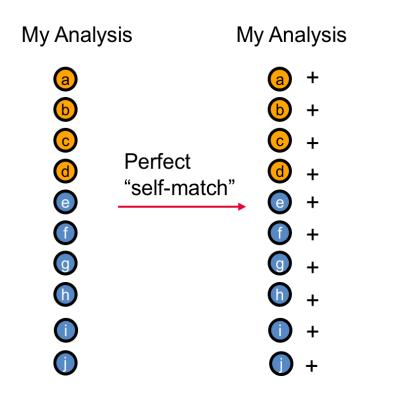
- z-score is a measure of the match between two patterns
- Assumes the pattern is created from two sets of entities where the sign of the matching entities is random

=
$$(8-1)/\sqrt{9}$$
 = 2.33 (raw z-score)

Yes, it matches (because z>2)

Steps for normalizing the z-score for a match percentage





First, find out the **max** possible z-score for a perfect match for this particular analysis: = $(10-0)/\sqrt{10} = 3.16$ (It's really just equal to \sqrt{N})

Then divide the **actual** z-score for the matching analysis by the calculated **max**.

In this example:

Normalized z-score for the matching analysis is 2.33/3.16 = 74%

Query Upstream Regulator signature Query Upstream Regulator signature



How are Overall scores calculated in Analysis match

For z-score

Simply take average of percentages for all four entities

CP (z-score) 💌 🗵	UR (z-score) 💌 🗵	CN (z-score) 👅 🗵	DE (z-score) 👅 🗵	▽ z-score overall score ▼ 🗷
50.00	60.91	53.85	40.49	51.31

Average of the four percentages

For p-value

- P-value percentage for entities are not reported
- Take the -log 10 of each p-value (if -log 10 of p-value is >50, then just set it to 50)
- Calculate % vs. the maximum possible p-value (self vs. self match)
- Take average of percentages for all four entities



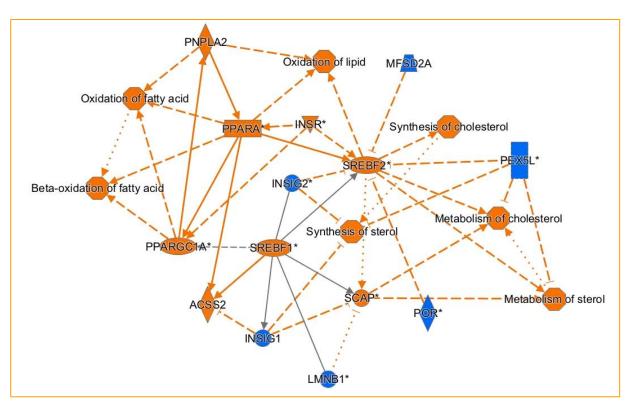
Graphical Summary



Graphical Summary結果:

將資料集最相關的生物主題以網路圖像呈現

(canonical pathways, upstream regulators, causal network master regulators, diseases, and biological functions)



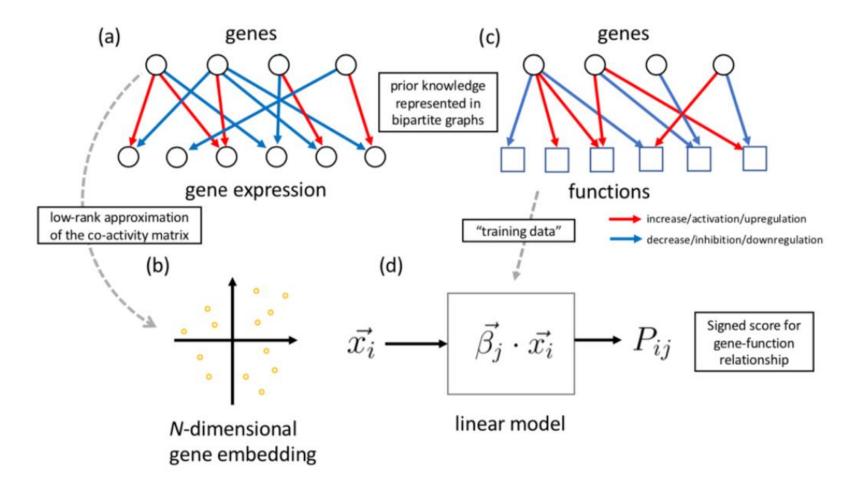
Criteria for selection

- □ All entities: p-value < 0.05
- □ Diseases ` Functions `Upstream regulators:z-score ≥ 2
- ☐ All molecules types (except chemicals)
- □ Activated nodesz-score ≥ 2
- □ Inhibited nodesz-score ≤ -2



Content-based machine learning

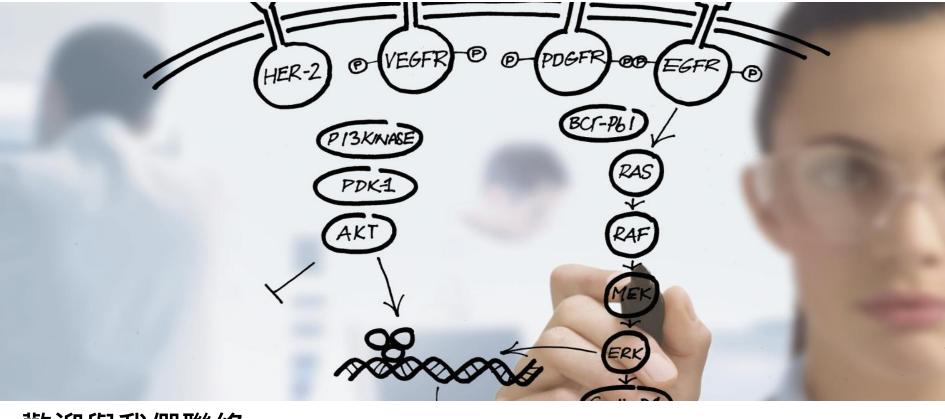




This also applies to inferred **molecule-function relationships**, but in this case the predicted relationships can also be interpreted as being causal.







歡迎與我們聯絡



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